

THE SAHIB'S FORTUNE.

By JOHN C. CHUTE.

CHAPTER XII.

"AN APRIL IS ONLY A MONTH WHEN DRESSED IN SCARLET."—FLEMISH PROVERB.

When I was able to realise that I was still in this world, I found myself swinging in a cot in the "sick bay" on board the Honourable East India Company's brig, the *Nerbudda*, an armed vessel, called in the language of these sea "grab," who, patrolling the coast, came across my floating camp, and rescued me from vultures and from sharks.

She had a mixed crew, partly English, partly Portuguese sea-cunies, drilled Bombay marines, and a complement of authority of English birth, and the discipline of the British Navy, but the various customs of castes, and their strict separate messings, the dark faces, and distinct dialect used in carrying on the duties of the ship, puzzled me at first, and in my weak health often made me doubt if I were on board an English vessel at all.

However, the humanity shown, the skill of the doctor, and the interest displayed by all for my recovery, convinced me that I was amongst friends, and I was very grateful for the knowledge.

As soon as I was able to think and speak I was naturally questioned about being found in so strange a helpless condition; it occurred at once, even to a weakened brain, to confess myself as coming from a pirate ship would be to close the door against all honest employment.

Men are known by the company they keep, says the old proverb; I reflected that the evil deeds of the *Nerbudda* had not yet been washed away, so I was safe if I kept my own counsel. Had I told the truth, I fear I should not have been believed. So silence under such circumstances was not deceit.

When I stated I was an officer on board an English privateer which had caught fire and blown up, and detailed my surprising escape, I got much pity and many congratulations; officers of help also came from the officers, and I discovered at once the value of reputation.

As a sign of goodwill, the commander of the *Nerbudda* offered to introduce my case to the consideration of the governor and principal of the company's factory at Surat, if I should like to enter the service, naively adding for my consideration "that it was a capital service for promotion, as a Englishman could live in it."

I found the *Nerbudda* was built for a light draught, with masts mainly of bamboo, and mainmast broad, deep, and flowing. She went beautifully on a light wind, and was able to enter the shallow estuaries and shoal waters of bays and rivers, where the native dhows and Arab craft retreated to when chased by heavily armed cruisers.

Before I was well strong, I witnessed from the deck the attack and capture of an Arab entrenchment up a river. It was an affair of boats only, and a rough encounter, as the pirates fought fiercely for their property and home.

However, they were burnt out of their villages, and nine dhows destroyed. But the loss of men being killed and eleven wounded, amongst the latter two officers—gentlemen who had been exceptionally kind to me, one the kind fellow who had taken me from the raft.

Under these circumstances, I volunteered to do duty for them, and after a slight hesitation was admitted by the commander as a supernumerary officer of the ship's company, and, as such, provisionally rated on the books.

I was thus enabled to show the captain my seamanship and maritime knowledge, and for the remainder of the voyage—which lasted three months—I was officially rated as a Lieutenant of the Hon. East India Company's service, Bombay Marine. Thus did fortune repay me for former hardships, making the mishaps of others the foundation of my advancement.

We belonged to the Surat division, and at that port did not make acquaintance with the soil of Hindustan, a land I was destined to toil, sin, and prosper on for many years.

The town of Surat nominally belonged to the Great Mogul, but then was tyrannically governed by two of his viceroys, called the *nawab*, or governor, on land, and the *seede*, or commander, at sea, who, on all occasions, fought and opposed each other whenever their particular interests were concerned.

But the European factories were so large, and so well fortified, that they were actually independent of the bickerings of either of these functionaries. The Dutch, the Portuguese, and the English, all had settlements on this roadstead, and submitted to such native control as suited their policy only. Their possessions had grown from humble trading factories to formidable European citadels, and were really a menace to the power they ironically acknowledged to be supreme.

The English arsenal on the *Nerbudda* was short-handed with the time, and the British flag and blood was always raised in India, and my offer of service was willingly accepted by the president and the council. The favourable report of my friend who commanded the *Nerbudda* had much to do with this decision.

I discovered there were vacancies in several departments (alas! when in India are there not?), and I elected to enter the Marines. It was to me a new branch of the service, and, whilst affording me employment on shore, did not disavow me from the sea.

The nice distinctions of the service were not in those days much recognized in the East. We were all there to aid the company to the best of our ability, either ashore or afloat, and we became either civil, military, or naval—writers, traders, factors, soldiers, sailors, artillerymen, and engineers, as our capacity permitted or the necessity of the situation required.

I entered very warmly into my new duties, devoting my time to drill, and then to higher military accomplishments. I studied ardently the principles of war and the science of fortification from the works of the best European authorities, the library at the arsenal being well supplied on these subjects.

defending positions, throwing up entrenchments, manœuvring troops, resisting cavalry, and the many other accepted modes of killing and maiming our fellow-creatures, whom we were especially enjoined by Scripture to love and cherish as dearly as ourselves.

Surat, hot, dirty, often filthy, and to Europeans, generally unhealthy, as it was in those days, has ever held a pleasant place in my memory. It was the place that marked and defined my prosperous change of fortune; it did not make me rich, but it made me respectable, conferring on me the estimable value of rank.

It also bestowed on me many valuable friends, whilst it plagued me with some envious foes. 'Twas the scene of my rise, the place of my distinction, and its waters were not in the dark future associated with my quarrel, discord, and fall.

I worked long and ardently for its prosperity, serving its cause with simple faith and loyal enthusiasm, giving my moiety of honesty, fidelity, and devotion, which, with like aid from others, has so miraculously increased the fortunes of our masters from simple merchants into princely rulers, covering their industrious shoulders with the gorgeous, and often sinful, purple of conquerors and kings.

I joined in that onward march whose warlike tread has startled the timid Hindu and disturbed the peace of his Brahmin guide, who, as priest, sage, charlatan, or dreamer, yet recognises in those sounds that his country has passed over to the stranger.

My influence with the natives was deemed surprising by my lounging, idle, drinking countrymen. But my heart was never in the fine ease or rule the Oriental, and I must understand his nature to succeed. I therefore carefully observed his social life, perceived the powerful but repelling and deadening tyranny of caste, studied his religious customs, and respected, though I did not sympathise with, his intolerance and his hopes, his ambitious feelings, I acquired his language, and in the process for the first time properly learned my own tongue.

Thus, so much of the mind of the subject race, as the English are ever destined to know, I ascertained, and my exertions were rewarded with the unreasoning brute-like affection that makes the link between the docile, humble dependent and his often haughty governing master.

I had reached India at a critical period. The war with France made the Bay of Bengal the theatre of two nationalities. 'Twas the warring lists where the English and the French, tithed with sharpened lances for the prize of the East.

A tournament in which England met with many falls, her temporary discomfiture letting loose all the chained native dogs of war who hastened to attack her without scruple or remorse, like the Great Mogul at Delhi, or his treacherous Viceroy at Surat, ventured to put an extra tax on John Company's trade, hindering his connection and transit of goods to the interior provinces, and the marauding *Mahrattas*, always robbers, who were elevated from banditti to soldiers, mainly by the accident of numbers, and brought into the field the instincts and habits of the highwayman and the burglar, instead of the chivalry and courtesy of the gallant warrior, these wretches made a dash at our trade and possessions.

They were numerous and formidable, both by land and sea. The knaves, like birds of prey, had vulture eyes for decay or weakness, and swooped down like flocks of carrion crows on every unguarded spot or unprotected vessel.

Thus, we had many losses, for our foes came at the same moment by land and water, and Surat was besieged. The city, from its location, had already fallen to the actions for the day of Sirajee, the founder of the savage horde, several attacks had been made, and the Great Mogul had suffered its subjects to be deced, and even then by humiliating bribes bought off the robbers. But now the power of the British had grown too large for injury, and the foe had to be met with other weapons than bribe and chicanery.

We moored our little fleet across the *Nerbudda*, and our "grabs, gallivots, and cruisers" made an imposing show; the *seede*, or admiral of the Mogul, took his craft up the river, and he could not join the fray unless commanded so to do by the Emperor at Delhi.

The *Nawab*, or governor, who always differed from the admiral, said he would defend Surat to his last man, and beat to arms, and mounted his walls; but he did this very feebly, and we had small reliance on his fidelity.

As we were waiting for a audience with the *seede*, our strangers came from the *Nawab*. They glanced at us suspiciously, then spoke, smiled, and passed out.

We felt convinced they were *Mahratta* agents, or spies, and were secretly treating with the ruler.

Their influence on the *Nawab* we soon discovered, as he would help him at the principal gates," we asked.

"The Mogul was too mighty to need help in his own city, but if beaten from the ramparts he would defy them from the castle by the aid of Allah," and he looked proudly confident.

"But the *Mahrattas* would then look the city."

"Doubtless, they are born robbers," and he sighed loudly.

"And will you leave your citizens to be robbed?" we indignantly inquired.

"If it is the will of Allah, they must submit; the *Mahrattas* have 30,000 cavalry." He shook his head doubtfully.

"Keep them out, horses cannot mount ladders or climb walls."

"True." He paused and looked at the ceiling musingly, then rejoined, "How will the *seede* act?"

come against the Christian, not as when Delhi speaks, Surat will act," he added, dismissing us with a wave of the hand.

"Very well, your excellency, and when Bombay speaks, we shall act," and with a curt bow we left the chamber of audience.

We now saw no help could be got from the Government, and after a brief conference we decided to arrange a defence by the aid of the European factories only.

The Dutch had been our fierce and very old rivals in India, but after many fights we had ended our century of quarrels, and had settled down peaceably, side by side. Possibly both nations being of the Reformed Church had something to do with this settlement.

The Hollanders were cautious, yet candid. Their trade had suffered more than ours on the Malabar coast, and they preferred to stick as close to the English as their ships would permit, a resolution they adhered to until danger to their factory drew them away from the fleet.

With the Portuguese we were not so successful. They had little liking and less cordiality for the Power that had ousted them from the sovereignty of the Indian Ocean.

They had persuaded themselves for ages that by the Papal bull and prior conquests they were the sole and rightful owners of all the trade of this vast Eastern sea, and that the intrusion of the English upon their inheritance was a violation of the laws of heaven and earth.

Their seasters had scoured them, and they could not easily forget their supposed wrongs or forgive their imagined injuries. So our reception was punctiliously polite, but not cordial.

This was somewhat prepared for, as we met again the *Mahratta* strangers. They were quitting the strong gates of the factory as we approached them, and their sinister presence was a suggestive warning of our failure.

At first the guardian of the gates was doubtful if the governor was in, but would see. Then we were informed that he was engaged with the council. We waited in our business.

This we declined to do. Then we were ushered into an apartment hung with pictures of the Madonnas, several patron saints of the Peninsula, and a large crucifix, otherwise the room was clean and plainly furnished.

After a slight pause the door opened, and a priest appeared, who, with grave but distant courtesy, desired to know our errand.

Instinctively we guessed the presence of this ecclesiastic meant discomfiture to our mission, the Portuguese official designing to dismiss us without the trouble of an interview. Resenting this implied discourtesy, we replied, "We have business with the Governor."

"The Governor is not at home," he replied, "and not with his confession. We do not come to discuss the affairs of the Church, but the safety of all Europeans in Surat."

"His excellency is busy with his council on this matter now," he answered. "The subject is too grave for waste of time, excuse me, apologetically."

"He knows, then, that Surat is threatened by the *Mahratta* hordes, and that their entrance would mean danger to all of us?" our factor answered.

"He knows their presence might be a danger," he answered, guardedly.

"A common one, which we Christians should unite in repelling."

The priest shrugged and smiled at the word "Christian," and answered, "The Portuguese are not at war with the *Mahrattas*."

"Neither are the English; but these marauders are enemies of the human race, and rob and kill all who are defenceless."

He smiled grimly, and said, "We do not fear them."

"You have bought off the miscreants, then?" we answered, bluntly.

"We know their agents are in Surat. And we looked at him fixedly. "I have had no dealings with any *Mahratta* gentlemen."

"You, perhaps not, but your governor has, for we saw them leaving the factory." This confused him somewhat, which, perceiving, we continued firmly, "For our safety, we must learn if you are leagueed with them or not. We know our danger we shall know our defence."

not did out. The ashes of resentment still smouldered, and our present danger flamed the embers anew.

We now knew our course, and resolved promptly to enter it. The *Mahratta* attack was meant to be simultaneous, made both by land and sea. A fleet of native boats had arrived that morning, and entered the mouth of the *Nerbudda*, thus blocking the fort.

They came at the ebb of the tide, and anchored mostly in single file; thus the line spread out a couple of miles of the long channel; they did not close up for attack on the incoming current, and we rightly surmised they were waiting the arrival of the troops by land before beginning hostilities.

To wait for a joint attack would have been imbecility, as we could rely neither on the *Nawab* at the gates or the *seede* with the Mogul's fleet. We then resolved on prompt and bold action.

We English in India had long learned to defend ourselves by beginning the attack. So we followed our time-honoured national policy and commenced the fray.

The *Swally* was about a mile wide, and this limited space suited our plans admirably. Leaving the small boats to guard our rear, in case the Mogul's force should treacherously attack us, we put our whole fleet to sea at the turn of the tide, making at best no great display to alarm our foes.

We were all quietly drifting with the current before we up sail, made a dash at the long line of moored boats, and began to take no prisoners, but sink and burn the fleet if possible.

To this end balls of oakum dipped in boiling pitch, attached to short ends of ropes with hooks and nails, were got ready on several craft, and natives being to fire the enemy's ships, whilst we engaged them. This rough and ready plan would have been inoperative against European vessels, but on board Arab dhows the old device was not suspected, and was on this occasion to be successful.

We formed a double line of attack, thus pinning the anchored craft between two fires; by these means we raked their decks, sweeping off their swarming crews, or firing below water, sunk their ships, thus leaving them to the deep or the fire boats, we passed on.

By this unannounced we engaged only the rear of the enemy, leaving the rear echelon idle spectators of their companions' defeat.

As soon as the flames of the burning vessels revealed the danger, a panic seized the enemy, instead of bravely coming to the rescue of their friends, they cut their cables and fled to sea. These men, however, were not so easily deceived, and though we chased them twenty miles we could not overtake them.

Meantime two vessels had surrendered and fifteen others had been sunk or burnt.

In all this we did not escape without loss, but our fleet remained uninjured, and every man showed a triumphant action was witnessed by the whole of Surat, thousands standing on the shores and following the fortunes of the light with anxious hopes and fears. Deafening cheers led by the sympathetic Dutch greeted our return, but the Portuguese and the Mogul's forces remained sullen spectators of our victory.

Possibly they guessed the danger was not over yet; possibly they did not wish us to win; at any rate, their thoughts were concealed from us. They may have remembered the old Eastern proverb, "Of thy thoughts thou shalt be made," but thy speech is the master of thee."

Twelve hours after the defeat of the Arab dhows a cloud of dust gave notice of the approach of the *Mahratta* cavalry, and soon the city was surrounded on the land side by these active and terrible horsemen. There was some hesitation about the dispersal of their naval allies, and some prophesied they would decamp, but they knew the Mogul's officers too well to dread any spirited resistance.

After a rest of six hours a simultaneous attack was made upon our gates on different sides of the ramparts. Every wall was assailed, and the invaders, by bribery, treachery, or fear, were soon gained, and these spoilers swept in like a torrent, to rob, torture, and kill.

Thirty thousand bold thieves and greedy, remorseless military banditti were let loose to sack the city, and every house was stripped by these merciless human locusts. Submission frequently could not secure life, and fathers were always tortured to reveal their hidden wealth.

Long after night had hidden these atrocities from view the flames of burning mansions, girded around with iron chains, and shrieks of isolated women told humanity how terrible was the raid of the *Mahrattas*.

It seemed on that dreadful night as if Hades had emptied itself of all its tormenting fiends to reveal in carnage at Surat.

These sufferers were the native population, resting securely as they deemed under the protection of the officers of the great Emperor, at Delhi.

Yet not a hand was raised, not a matchlock was lighted, in their defence.

Entrenched securely behind the castle walls, and on board the fleet, the *Nawab* and the *seede* passively looked on, or waited prudently for the departure of warriors they dared not face.

Any defence that was made against the marauders was borne by the Dutch and ourselves, but we confined our efforts to the protection of our respective factories, and gave a good account of the miscreants when they ventured to attack us.

We hurled the dogs fiercely back at the assault—they came in swarms, but it was like scattering gnats by resolute sturdy hands, and they went down like crushed insects before our blows.

but maintained their factory, and we helped them to repair their walls when the enemy had retreated.

So ended the sack of Surat, which, for a period thinned the population, ruined the merchants and crippled our trade, a visit long remembered by its sufferers, and eventually deeply regretted by its selfish, dishonest rulers, as their nefarious policy led to the city passing from their corrupt government to the mild, law-respecting way of the British.

(To be continued.)

THE GARDEN.

(WRITTEN SPECIALLY FOR "THE PEOPLE.")

GRAPES AND APPLE TREES.
FRUIT.—This is the proper time to graft apple trees. All small trees or stocks not exceeding an inch in diameter are best grafted by the method known as "side grafting." The stock is cut back to within one foot, or sometimes less, of the ground. The top of the stock must be cut smoothly, and the cut may slope a little. Cut a rather thick slice from the side of the stock extending about three inches or a little more. Cut a corresponding slice from one side of the graft or scion, and fit the two ends so that they will join perfectly. It is necessary for the growth of the stock to be a little in advance of the graft; for this reason the grafts are always cut in a curve, and the curve of the graft is laid in damp soil till the current of sap in the stock is in active motion upwards.

MAKING A TEAP POT.
H. G. B.—Teap plan is quite feasible, and you will have a very useful little pit. I don't think I should sink it very much in the ground, not more than six or eight inches. The object of it is to sink the pit. If you think of filling it with manure, you may excavate more, but what I mean is, I should have a grate a foot or two above the bottom, and a little more at the back, to get pitch enough to throw off the water. You may line it with boards, though slates will be round, sloping from top to bottom, and turn it over. This will give a neat finish to it, and you will have a pit that will be cool in summer and warm in winter. It is a very useful thing to have, and to shelter many things not quite hardy in winter. There should be a wall two feet high, and the top should be covered with short boards driven into the ground. If boards are used, these will be nailed to the posts on the inside; but if the pit is lined with slates, or other material, the boards will do. The bottom, close to the inner edge, to support the upper end of the slates; the bottom of the slates will be made firm in the earth. The pit may be made as deep as you like, and it is not much more than wood, and they are much more lasting. If you make a bedchamber inside the pit, the rank heat will be kept off, and the slates will do instead of sand if it is intended to raise the cuttings or seedlings in pots.

GROWING MELONS IN A FRAME.
T. B.—I have seen many a melon stopper, but not just the same, as assuming that one plant is set out in the centre of each light, the best should be planted out in the corner of each light, and about the middle of the row. The plants should be set out in the corner of each light, and about the middle of the row. The plants should be set out in the corner of each light, and about the middle of the row.

WORK IN THE KITCHEN GARDEN.
Everybody is, or should be, busy now planting or sowing vegetables. Nearly every kind of vegetable can be sown now. Potatoes, cabbages, spinach, cauliflowers, lettuces, asparagus, scallions, radishes, cress, onions, carrots, parsnips, beet, and celery may be sown in suitable positions if not already sown. In the southern half of the kingdom probably many things are in and up, but there are backward districts where a good deal of planting and sowing is still to be done. It is a good time to write the land workers splendidly, and if the crops are good in when the soil is dry and crumbling, every good seed will have a chance of growing.

WORK IN THE GREENHOUSE.
Grapes, figs, and other fruit trees are now growing, and wood shoots in excess of requirements should be rubbed, leaving only one to each spur. Plants requiring larger pots should be repotted. Cuttings of various kinds may be put in, and seedlings pricked off into pots and boxes to get strong. Both the water pot and the syringe will be in active work now to supply the necessary moisture to the plants during the bright weather we are now having.

WINDING GARDENING.
Apples, pears, and other fruit trees, successfully, and induribers, palms, acacias, and other foliage plants may be repotted. Ferns, also, may be shifted into larger pots if necessary. Some of the old and established plants, if close and unhealthy, may require more water now the new growth is springing up.

A RARE OFFER.
THE PEOPLE'S LIBRARY, 1, PATERNOSTER ROW, LONDON, E.C.4. OFFERS FOR GUARANTEED GENUINE FLOWER SEEDS, SHORTLY TO BE OFFERED IN THE PEOPLE'S LIBRARY, 1, PATERNOSTER ROW, LONDON, E.C.4. OFFERS FOR GUARANTEED GENUINE FLOWER SEEDS, SHORTLY TO BE OFFERED IN THE PEOPLE'S LIBRARY, 1, PATERNOSTER ROW, LONDON, E.C.4.

CHOICE FLOWER SEEDS.
T. B.—I have seen many a melon stopper, but not just the same, as assuming that one plant is set out in the centre of each light, the best should be planted out in the corner of each light, and about the middle of the row. The plants should be set out in the corner of each light, and about the middle of the row.

CHOICE VEGETABLE SEEDS.
T. B.—I have seen many a melon stopper, but not just the same, as assuming that one plant is set out in the centre of each light, the best should be planted out in the corner of each light, and about the middle of the row. The plants should be set out in the corner of each light, and about the middle of the row.

120 PLANTS FOR 5s.
WILLIAM B. B.—Teap plan is quite feasible, and you will have a very useful little pit. I don't think I should sink it very much in the ground, not more than six or eight inches. The object of it is to sink the pit. If you think of filling it with manure, you may excavate more, but what I mean is, I should have a grate a foot or two above the bottom, and a little more at the back, to get pitch enough to throw off the water. You may line it with boards, though slates will be round, sloping from top to bottom, and turn it over. This will give a neat finish to it, and you will have a pit that will be cool in summer and warm in winter. It is a very useful thing to have, and to shelter many things not quite hardy in winter. There should be a wall two feet high, and the top should be covered with short boards driven into the ground. If boards are used, these will be nailed to the posts on the inside; but if the pit is lined with slates, or other material, the boards will do. The bottom, close to the inner edge, to support the upper end of the slates; the bottom of the slates will be made firm in the earth. The pit may be made as deep as you like, and it is not much more than wood, and they are much more lasting. If you make a bedchamber inside the pit, the rank heat will be kept off, and the slates will do instead of sand if it is intended to raise the cuttings or seedlings in pots.

THE SCARLET AND GOLD CLIMBER.
T. B.—I have seen many a melon stopper, but not just the same, as assuming that one plant is set out in the centre of each light, the best should be planted out in the corner of each light, and about the middle of the row. The plants should be set out in the corner of each light, and about the middle of the row.

SPECIAL FOR MARKET GARDENERS.
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LAST WEEK OF ADVERTISEMENT.
T. B.—I have seen many a melon stopper, but not just the same, as assuming that one plant is set out in the centre of each light, the best should be planted out in the corner of each light, and about the middle of the row. The plants should be set out in the corner of each light, and about the middle of the row.

MILL'S MONSTER PARCEL OF SEEDS.
T. B.—I have seen many a melon stopper, but not just the same, as assuming that one plant is set out in the centre of each light, the best should be planted out in the corner of each light, and about the middle of the row. The plants should be set out in the corner of each light, and about the middle of the row.

THE BEST VALUE EVER OFFERED.
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SHOWING GIANT PARCEL OF SEEDS.
T. B.—I have seen many a melon stopper, but not just the same, as assuming that one plant is set out in the centre of each light, the best should be planted out in the corner of each light, and about the middle of the row. The plants should be set out in the corner of each light, and about the middle of the row.

RELIABLE SEEDS AND GOOD VALUE.
T. B.—I have seen many a melon stopper, but not just the same, as assuming that one plant is set out in the centre of each light, the best should be planted out in the corner of each light, and about the middle of the row. The plants should be set out in the corner of each light, and about the middle of the row.

THE CHILDREN'S "COMBINATION" COLLECTION.
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THE ALBERT PICTURE OF FLOWER SEEDS.
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18 PACKETS OF VEGETABLE SEEDS.
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THE SCARLET AND GOLD CLIMBER.
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SHOWING GIANT PARCEL OF SEEDS.
T. B.—I have seen many a melon stopper, but not just the same, as assuming that one plant is set out

JACK ALLROUND.

I am very much obliged to my correspondent, "A.B.C.," who very kindly offers his personal experience on behalf of those of my readers who have lately asked how to clean and put a gloss on leather brooches. He says:—"I have cleaned them for years with success in this way. When the brooches are taken off, break up all the old paste with a brush and lukewarm water, sponge them, and give them one coat of paste—'Proper's' I use. Then let them dry. Next day rub all that coat of paste off, and give them another coat; let them dry, rub them out again, then use another coat of paste with a little gum dragon in it, and polish off with French chalk with the palm of the hand; then wipe them down with an old silk handkerchief, and hang them up in a cool place to soften them."

Five inquiries for the annual making of hot-cross buns have reached me. One of my friends, "Mrs. O. B.," wishes for a recipe for making with brewers' yeast; another, "A Young Wife," asks that the recipe should be with German yeast, and for a small quantity of flour; while "Mother of a Working Girl" asks for a recipe for making a small quantity of good large buns. I give a recipe for using up four pounds of flour. Those who want less can halve or quarter the ingredients; those who want more can double them; only let all be measured in the same proportions. For four pounds of flour, have one quart of milk, or half a pint of milk and water, two eggs, two ounces of sugar, half an ounce of yeast, and three ounces of German yeast, or, in place of that, one teacupful of good brewers' yeast. These are the ingredients for plain cross buns, such as three of my correspondents ask for; but two wish for fruit. The allowance for four pounds of flour is one pound of washed and dried currants and four ounces of cut up candied orange peel.

To make the buns, have a pan large enough to mix all the ingredients, warm the pan and warm the milk or milk and water to blood heat, and put it in the warm pan with half the sugar, six ounces of the flour, the beaten eggs, and the yeast; cover the pan and set it in a warm place to rise. Next rub the butter into the remaining flour with the hands until it is broken up into mere crumbs and thoroughly mixed. When the yeast mixture has risen to the top of the pan, mix all the other ingredients into it, adding additional flour if necessary to make all into a mellow consistent dough. Cover the pan and stand it in a warm place for half an hour or more, if it has not risen well in that time. When sufficiently risen have warm tins slightly rubbed over with butter, weigh off two pounds of your dough, and break that into twelve even pieces, roll each under the hand lightly into a small ball, and lay them in a little space on the tin. Allow space for expanding. The tins should now be placed in a proving cupboard or on shelves in some warm cupboard near the fire; in the bottom of the cupboard a pan of hot water should be set and a hot iron or brick occasionally put in the water to keep up a good steam so that the tops of the buns remain moist, otherwise they cannot rise or expand to their full extent. When the buns have half risen they should be crossed pretty deeply and brushed over the top with milk, and then allowed to finish rising. Keep the door of this warm steam cupboard shut close until the buns are ready to bake and then bake in a hot oven. When baked again brush the top of the buns with milk.

"Monte Video" writes: "Kindly inform me how I can clean the dirty work of a walnut suite, and how to repolish the same if necessary." A letter from "S.A.T." says: "I have a very old-fashioned mahogany bureau, very dirty. Can you tell me how to clean and polish it up?" "A.B." asks for "information as to the best and cheapest way to clean a dark polished mahogany bookcase," which he wishes to polish so as to bring it to a lighter colour than it now is. No doubt the mahogany last referred to has darkened through age; you had better leave it as it is; you could not make it light again. It is frequent trouble to darken new light mahogany to make it look like the old wood, but to lighten the wood is quite another thing. You might try scraping down, but I do not think you will succeed. A capital cleanser of mahogany, walnut, and other woods is plain vinegar, or a mixture in equal parts of vinegar and spirits of turpentine applied with a woollen rag.

But an excellent cleanser and polisher combined which I think will suit each of my inquiring friends, is made thus:—Of linseed oil one pint, rectified spirit two ounces, butter of antimony four ounces; mix together and keep bottled. This is a first-rate furniture oil. When you wish to use it, mix with it a little polisher combined, take a quarter of a pint of vinegar, a quarter of a pint of spirits of turpentine, and half a pint of the furniture oil; mix with it first the turpentine, then the vinegar, and with a woollen rag rub on the liquid, always working with the grain. When your rag clogs from dirt change it for a fresh one, and polish as you go. The piece is then flanned, and afterwards with a soft cloth. This is one of the simplest methods of burnishing up one's furniture at spring cleaning. Work done carefully with this polish looks brilliant and lasts a long time, but, as in all polishing, you must not be sparing of time or labour.

In reply to "Josephine S.," trips à la mode de Caux thus made:—Chop one ounce of parsley, and of tarragon, half an ounce of savory and lemon thyme mixed, two ounces of mushrooms, one tablespoonful of capers, and two bony anchovies. When these are well mixed together put them in a stewpan with half a pint of French vinegar, a pint and a half of water, half an ounce of salt, twelve white peppercorns, twelve cloves, a few blades of mace, a nutmeg grated, and a lemon peel grated, two spoonfuls of ketchup, and two glasses of white wine. Set the pan over a slow fire, and let the contents simmer for about an hour. The tripe you will, of course, get cleaned, prepared, and dressed in the ordinary way from the tripe seller, but you must now prepare it further. Put two pounds of the tripe for ten minutes into boiling water, then cut it into shapely small pieces, and fry them a light yellow in six ounces of boiling butter; set them aside in a dish, and in the same butter fry four ounces of onions out in thin slices. Then add the tripe, onions, and but to the stew in the pan, and let it boil for a quarter of an hour and serve hot.

I have to thank "Elbow Grease" for the following hints on behalf of the numerous correspondents who have asked for help in their household laundry work. My kind informant considers that the best method of getting a good gloss on shirt fronts, collars, and cuffs, is to use a little starch, and this must be quite dry before starching. Mix the starch in clear cold water in a clean earthenware pan. Boil a piece of borax about the size of a walnut to each pound of starch in a clean saucepan, containing about a cupful of water, until the borax is dissolved, then mix it with the starch. Rub the starch well into the shirt fronts, collars, and cuffs, using plenty of elbow grease. Wrap well up in a clean cloth. To get the best gloss, such as is obtained at the best laundries, after the shirt fronts, &c., are ironed with a flat-iron, lay them

a smooth board, with a linen cloth only over the board and no flannel. They should then be ironed with a polishing-iron—one with an oval surface (a convex surface), suppose, is meant), using plenty of elbow-grease, as much as can be used. Elbow-grease is the principal thing. Experience in the use of the polishing-iron can only be attained by a few lessons at a laundry.

"Annie" and "T.S." ask how to make "a simple macaroni pudding." The ingredients are two ounces and a half of macaroni, two pints of milk, the rind of half a lemon, three eggs, sugar to taste, and, if flavour is liked, a little grated nutmeg. Put the macaroni, with one pint of the milk, into a saucepan with the lemon peel, and let it simmer gently until the macaroni is tender, then put it into a pie dish without the lemon peel. Now mix the beaten up eggs with the other pint of milk, beat them together a little, so that they may be thoroughly mixed, add the sugar, and pour the mixture over the macaroni; grate a little nutmeg over the top, and bake in a moderate oven for half an hour. A nice variety may be made by putting a layer of preserves or marmalade on the macaroni, and then the mixture over it. Then bake. How this may be useful by "X.Y.Z." Let saucepans, &c., be spotlessly clean.

DARING THEFT OF A MAIL CART.

At the Central Criminal Court, before the Common Serjeant, William Plummer, aged 56, a letter bag, the goods of the Postmaster-general, and also for stealing a horse, cart, and other articles, value £27, the property of Robert Parfitt. Mr. Richards prosecuted.—The robbery was effected in broad daylight on the 12th of March. Mr. Parfitt was a person holding a contract with the postal authorities for the daily conveyance of letter mails from the Kilburn Post Office to the North-Western District Post Office. He left the horse and cart unattended for a few minutes outside the Kilburn Post Office on the morning in question. One mail bag had been put in the cart, but on bringing out a second mail bag from the office Parfitt found that the horse and cart had vanished. Later in the day, information having been given to the police, the prisoner was seen driving the cart at a very rapid pace in Kilburn, and he was called upon to stop. He drove the faster, however, and it was not until after a very sharp pursuit that he was stopped by a constable, who had mounted on the horse and cart had vanished. The constable then opened one of the mail-bags full into the roadway.—In his defence the prisoner said that he purchased the horse and trap for £10.—The jury found the prisoner guilty. It was proved that on previous occasions he had driven away vehicles belonging to other persons under precisely similar circumstances, in respect of which offences he had suffered terms of twelve and ten years' penal servitude.—Dr. W. F. Gilbert, the medical officer of Holloway Gaol, in reply to the court, said that the prisoner had suffered from the effects of alcohol.—Nineteen months' hard labour.

DYNAMITE OUTRAGES SINCE 1881.

The Times prints a list of the more important dynamite outrages which have occurred in the United Kingdom since 1881. The annual report of her Majesty's inspectors of explosives for 1885 gave a list of "the more important outrages and attempts (chiefly of a political character), and suspicious cases of discoveries of explosives, which engaged the attention of her Majesty's inspectors of explosives" during the years 1881–85, when this class of crime was specially rife. In only one case, and that the first on the list, was life actually lost. In January, 1881, an attempt was made to blow up Salford Barracks. The injury to the barracks was insignificant; but one boy was killed, and another injured. The loss of life is exclusive of the three men (the perpetrators of the outrage) who, there is no reasonable doubt, lost their lives in the attempt on London Bridge in December, 1884. In the outrages of these five years nearly 100 persons were injured, many of them very severely. In connection with these outrages twenty-nine persons were convicted and sentenced as follows:—Seventeen to penal servitude for life, two for twenty years, one for fourteen years, one for twelve years, one for eight years, and five for seven years, one to hard labour for two years, and one for twelve months. Since 1886 the outrages have been fewer in number and of a less destructive character. Nearly 100 persons in Ireland were convicted (under the Act of 1833) for their conspiracy in the first named year. They were each sentenced to fifteen years' penal servitude. The following facts (adds the Times) will, perhaps, sufficiently indicate the cosmopolitan character and extension of this class of crime. In 1886, outrages were attempted in London, at Chicago, Lyons, Marseilles, St. Etienne, Decazeville, Barcelona, and in Belgium; in 1887, on board the Guyanotte of Long Branch (New York), on board the Queen at New York, under tramcars and in the Opera House at San Francisco, at Atlanta, at Lyons, at St. Etienne, at Besancon, at Montmartre, at Toulon, at Valparaiso, at Commeny (Allier), in the Rue de Berri (Paris), at a suburban police station (Paris), in Paris three letters containing explosives sent to persons of position, at Nantes, at Langres, at Blamont, in Pressburg, at Leghorn (two or three), in Rome, at Lisbon, at Stockholm (two letters), at St. Petersburg, at Barcelona, at Kimberley, in the United States (several).

In 1888 two named Callan and Hartigan were convicted (under the Act of 1833) for their conspiracy in the first named year. They were each sentenced to fifteen years' penal servitude. The following facts (adds the Times) will, perhaps, sufficiently indicate the cosmopolitan character and extension of this class of crime. In 1886, outrages were attempted in London, at Chicago, Lyons, Marseilles, St. Etienne, Decazeville, Barcelona, and in Belgium; in 1887, on board the Guyanotte of Long Branch (New York), on board the Queen at New York, under tramcars and in the Opera House at San Francisco, at Atlanta, at Lyons, at St. Etienne, at Besancon, at Montmartre, at Toulon, at Valparaiso, at Commeny (Allier), in the Rue de Berri (Paris), at a suburban police station (Paris), in Paris three letters containing explosives sent to persons of position, at Nantes, at Langres, at Blamont, in Pressburg, at Leghorn (two or three), in Rome, at Lisbon, at Stockholm (two letters), at St. Petersburg, at Barcelona, at Kimberley, in the United States (several).

HARD ON WOMEN.

(TO THE EDITOR OF "THE PEOPLE.") Sir,—May I draw attention in your valuable paper to the unjust sentences which are continually passed in our law courts. For instance, a case where a man for shooting at and injuring his wife in three places in the face, the jury finding he had only done it to frighten her. Perhaps if his wives had done the same to them they would not have been quite so lenient. On the other hand, Mrs. Osborne is sentenced to nine months' hard labour for perjury, although the judge knew at the time the condition she was in. Surely it is time for women to be clothed on the basis of knowledge, as no man can understand what he is subjecting her to in her present condition, and it is to be deplored that the Home Secretary should take all responsibility upon himself, and refuse to present the petition to her Majesty, who we all know has a following feeling for her subjects in distress. It is a well-known fact in our law courts that hardly a single case occurs without perjury being committed, and yet Mrs. Osborne has been singled out by a most severe sentence. However, we trust she will be released shortly, and before any injury is done.—Yours, &c., LILLY SPINNEY.

Dick Turpin was hanged 153 years ago. Nearly 20,000 horses are imported into this country every year.

A STORY OF THE HAPPY ISLAND.

My name is Mattawasse, and I live beyond the sea. Chief of the Redskin tribe am I, and the forests bow to me; And this is Mattawasse's song of all he saw and found.

When he left the bright land of the sun to tread on alien ground.

For one proud day a great white ship sailed in the warrior's sight, Which bore a noble banner of red and blue and white; And her captain told the Red chief of the glories of his land.

He said his tribes were brothers all and knit in one bright band.

Their squaws were fair, with golden hair, he told me with a smile, And he called the happy isle; And all its laws and judgments he said were "fair and square."

And they worshipped One Great Spirit—they had no idols there.

So the heart of Mattawasse yearned to see that noble shore, And he walked amongst his dark-skinned squaws and sorrowing braves no more; Oh! just to see those bright-haired squaws, and then his heart would melt.

When he thought how nice their scalps would look all hanging from his belt.

So I called a council of my braves, said "Brothers, I must go. Unto that wondrous island, its worth and truth to know; And its customs and its morals back here with me I'll bring."

And we'll come to meet here, my friends, in every little thing."

So Mattawasse sang a song, a farewell song, one day, And to that happy country he swiftly sailed away.

And in its mighty capital saw many a curious sight, And found a funny custom—that the day began at night.

For mighty wigwags glowed with light; I went in one of these. Where women, ruddled like my braves, sang songs the tribes to please;

I thought "This is like my land, at least in fashion's laws, For those same ladies' clothing was as scanty as my squaws."

But one thing puzzled me a bit, for every-where I went I saw a monstrous image raised, and wondered what it meant.

'Twas made of brazen metal, and before it fell the crowd, The great and small—aye, one and all—before that idol bowed.

And I asked a passing brave its name, and marvelled when he told That 'twas the god they worshipped there, and that its name was Gold.

"But where's the other one?" I asked. "I thought but one you had." "Gold is the great god here," he said, and so my heart grew sad.

I left the brazen image, and a mighty kral I saw, A youthful brave told me its name, and 'twas the Courts of Law.

I said "The Seats of Justice?" "You're more than seven," he cried, And put his hands up to his nose and spread his fingers wide.

I entered and I found fair ladies broke their homes there, And many another case I heard that was not "fair and square."

Was this the happy island where all were brave and true, And professed one mighty Spirit yet boldly worshipped two?

At last my wandering footsteps to a noble street were brought, "It is the happy island ground," I cried "Of truth and thought."

Here lies go in and come out truth, and black comes out pure white; The real true happy island, where wrong is turned to right.

"Good fellowship is here, for hearts are kind when brains are big." But for justice I might just as well have looked beneath a wig.

For all were famed for drawing what is termed a lengthy bow. And dealing one another in pen and ink, a blow.

So Mattawasse, sick at heart, put many a mile Between his valued person and that so-called "happy isle."

And then I gathered all my brains, and said, "It will be long Before you hear another like Mattawasse's song."

KAY BEE.

THE ROMANCE OF A LOCKET.

"Alexander Knox and His Friends" is the title of a very attractive paper in *Temple Bar* full of entertaining anecdotal matter relating to the late Mr. Knox, the police magistrate, and his circle. We extract the following curious little story:—Hogers had been intimate with several generations of the Carricks, the first being the Dr. Moore who published his "Journal" kept in Paris during the first French revolution. This gentleman's granddaughter told the writer only a few days since that she remembers perfectly well when the news arrived of the death of her uncle, Sir John Moore. In an interesting volume recently translated for private circulation, called "Recollections of an Octogenarian," Mr. Carrick Moore tells the following curious anecdote:—"Lady Hester Stanhope had a warm friendship for my uncle (Sir John Moore). She sent me a sword and a drum when I was 4 years old, with a note, saying, 'When you are a man, come to me, and I will give you a real sword for your dear uncle's sake.' The physician who travelled with her in the East recorded that she said to him she had never known but three really great men. They were her uncle (William Pitt), her brother (James Stanhope), and Sir John Moore. The two last were both killed in the battle of Corunna. She got a lock of the hair of each, and set them in a gold locket, with the coat of arms and name of each respectively. In 1814 Lady Hester determined to live permanently in Syria, and sent for her possessions—this locket being among them. The ship containing her valuables sailed and was wrecked at Cyprus, soon after one of the Mediterranean squalls came on, and nothing more was ever heard of ship, crew, or cargo. Thirty years elapsed. Lady Hester had long been dead, when a letter came to the Admiralty from the consul at Jaffa, saying that an Arab had picked up on the beach a gold ornament with Frank characters, and that the Arab had given up his claim to it, it became Sir Graham Moore's, and is now in my possession."

In consequence, loss of weight, of appetite, strength, and desire, and of the system with a large amount of the special treatment required with the most delicate diet. Extract from medical report:—"Tried in thirty cases. Emulsion improved appetite, provided digestion, and increased strength, and was the best remedy for the condition of the system, easily taken, and the most reliable in the case of the weak, the aged, the infirm, and the convalescent. Sold in bottles of 1s. and 2s. each. Good. London, 1891. Dr. J. H. Williams, 10, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4, and of all chemists in all parts of the world."

THE HURLBERT CASE.

A WARRANT OUT AGAINST MR. HURLBERT. That a warrant is out against Mr. Hurlbert on a charge of perjury, but cannot be served owing to his having, as it is believed, got beyond the jurisdiction of the courts, is now official in the remarks pronounced by Sir Augustus Stephenson, the director of public prosecutions, to his annual return relating to the Prosecution of Offences Act, 1879 and 1884. These remarks include a long explanation of the director's action in regard to the case of Evelyn V. Hurlbert. In this case, as he reminds us, plaintiff claimed damages from defendant on an alleged breach of promise of marriage. The jury found that there had been no promise of marriage. This amounted to a verdict for the defendant. The defendant directly contradicted the plaintiff's oath that he had seduced her under a promise of marriage, and lived with and corresponded with her for a considerable period, and he was in her company, and that a number of letters which she produced as received by her had not been written by himself, but by another person, one "WILFRED MURRAY."

Mr. Justice Cave, in the course of summing-up the evidence, pointed out that perjury must have been committed by one side or the other, but made no representations for the trial suggesting any prosecution for perjury to the director. It was stated, however, that questions were immediately asked in Parliament, and articles appeared in the London and provincial newspapers immediately after the verdict, alluring the director to institute proceedings for perjury against one or both of the parties to that action. The plaintiff having applied for a new trial, which application was refused, gave notice of appeal against such a refusal. Until such appeal had been finally disposed of, it would have been, says Sir Augustus Stephenson, as improper for the director to take any action against the defendant, and he accordingly declined to do so. The director continued to be passed upon him by his

ALLEGED NEGLECT OF DUTY. It appears that when a new trial was refused on the 23rd of June, the director applied for the impounded documents in the case; but a new rule of court was urged against him for neglecting to obtain permission to inspect the documents himself until he had already resolved upon the action he should take, and then he was able to decline to avail himself of the permission on the ground that he could subpoena the officer of the court to produce the impounded documents at Bar.

The director should the defendant be held responsible for the difficulties put in his way and the want of copies of certain material documents caused delay and difficulty in preventing the inquiries which the director set on foot with the object of ascertaining whether evidence was procurable which would justify a charge of perjury being preferred against the defendant. Hurlbert. In the result, however, says Sir Augustus Stephenson, sufficient additional evidence in support of the plaintiff's statements and in contradiction of the defendant's sworn evidence at the trial was obtained, and informations were sworn, on which an application for a warrant was made by the director, and granted by the judge. The warrant was issued, against the defendant Hurlbert, on

CHARGES OF PERJURY alleged to have been committed by him at the trial of the action in the Queen's Bench Division. It was not to be expected that these inquiries could be carried on without the fact of the having been named to the knowledge of the defendant or his advisers, but every precaution was taken to keep secret the fact of the application for the granting of the warrant. The warrant having been granted on the 26th of November, immediate steps were taken to apply for his extradition. A provisional warrant (pending the return of the officer from Scotland) was issued with the necessary certificates was applied for by telegram and obtained, and placed in the hands of the United States marshal for execution on the 1st of December; but on that day the United States officer reported that the defendant could not then be found, for the fact of the having named to the knowledge of the defendant or his advisers, but every precaution was taken to keep secret the fact of the application for the granting of the warrant. The warrant having been granted on the 26th of November, immediate steps were taken to apply for his extradition. 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LAST WEEK'S ITEMS.

The elections for the new Danish Folkething were held for the 50th time. It was announced in a despatch from Copenhagen that a state of siege had been proclaimed at that city.

The Belmont mill, near Dunbar, was burned down. The damage was estimated at £100,000.

It is now almost certain that the trial of Ravachol and his accomplices before the Assize Court will take place shortly.

Count Münster, the German Ambassador to France, was received by M. Ribot, Minister for Foreign Affairs, on the 31st ult., prior to his departure on leave.

Her Majesty's Cruiser Conquest arrived at Gibraltar from Malta and Algiers, and was coaling, preparatory to sailing for England to be paid off.

Captain Richardson of the Yorkshire Regiment met with serious injuries at Fleetwood whilst stopping a horse which had bolted.

At Thurley Petty Sessions the Rev. Nicholas Rafferty was fined 20s. for assaulting a man named McCarthy, a well-known local Paralytic and secretary of a labour federation.

Great indignation is being displayed at Aldershot in reference to the sentence of fifteen years' penal servitude passed at Winchester Assizes by Justice Day on driver Goodall, R.A., for assaulting a woman.

A boy named William Isherwood who resides in Leigh, Lancashire, found a £25 note. The boy's mother on hearing of the discovery at once took the note to the owner and was rewarded with thanks and the sum of two pence.

destructive farm fire occurred at Dunn's Farm, Cockpole, near Maidenhead, by which several barns, sheds, and other buildings were destroyed, as well as carts, farm implements, &c. The fire brigades of Henley and Twyford attended.

The tribunal of Montdidier has given its decision in the case of the will of the Marquis de Bellière. It finds that the Holy See, to which the property was left, is bound to pay the legacy of 20,000fr., to which the Marquis de Bellière lays claim.

An extraordinary report gained circulation in Paris to the effect that the Intrigant section of the Radical party had obtained a plot for causing dynamite explosions in various parts of the city.

The body of a fully-developed child was discovered in some premises at the rear of the Robin Hood Inn, Swinton, near Sheffield. The police were communicated with and they have taken charge of the case, which may be merely one of concealment of birth or of a more serious nature.

An inquest was held at Farnham on the body of Private Goodall, 1st Southforth Highlanders, who committed suicide by shooting himself. Evidence was given that the deceased had lately been greatly depressed. Suicide while temporarily insane was the verdict.

Robert Piper, a market gardener, of Brompton, was committed for trial by the Westminster Magistrate on a charge of attempting to murder his brother-in-law, Frank Bushby. The prisoner, it was said, had been drinking heavily, and falling to shoot Bushby with a gun struck him with the butt of the weapon, inflicting a severe wound.

At the opening of the Dublin Commission Judge Murphy referred to the case of Mrs. Montgomery, against whom three bills would be before the grand jury, one for manslaughter, one for ill-treating her deceased child, and the third for ill-treating her three sons. He said that, judging from the depositions, it would be the duty of the grand jury to find a true bill in each case.

At the Liverpool Assizes, Chief Justice Coleridge sentenced James Whitley, aged 32, labourer, Bolton, to fifteen years' penal servitude for the attempted murder of Elizabeth Mather, wife of Warrington, a man with whom the prisoner had lived for some time. Prisoner took the woman for a walk, when he suddenly threw his arms round her and cut her throat, afterwards robbing her.

The Liverpool Fire Brigade had returned to the central fire station from fires in different parts of the city, they were called to an outbreak in the cotton warehouse in Dundee-street. The building, six stories in height, had the three top floors destroyed with their entire contents, and, owing to damage by water to the contents of other floors, the loss will amount to many thousands pounds.

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DEATH OF A WELL-KNOWN FORESTER.

Mr. H. W. Blake, Parliamentary agent for the Ancient Order of Foresters, who was well known throughout the country, died on the 2nd inst. at Acton Green, London. He was a member of the Middlesex County Council, chairman of the Acton Local Board, and a member of the fallow-hill Board of Guardians. He was 51 years of age.

"TA-RA-BOOM-DE-AY."

Mr. Butcher applied ex parte to Mr. Justice Stirling on behalf of the defendants in the action of Sheard and Co. v. D'Alcorn for an interim injunction to restrain the plaintiffs, Messrs. Sheard and Co., from inserting in the Daily Telegraph an advertisement misrepresenting the proceedings, which saying that the effect would very seriously prejudice the case of the defendants. Although an injunction had been granted, the defendants, without prejudice to any question, undertook not to put on the song as published by them any picture of a dancing girl. He asked his lordship to refer to the copy of the paper, which contained an advertisement stating that Messrs. Sheard and Co. had succeeded in restraining the use by any other publishers than themselves of Miss Collins's name and representation as performing her celebrated song, and begged to warn the public that the only genuine edition of the song as performed by Miss Lottie Collins was that which was issued by their firm. Such advertisements, Mr. Butcher said, were calculated to do irreparable damage in connection with songs which enjoyed only a short-lived popularity. His lordship said he did not think it was a matter for an injunction or an ex parte application, but gave Mr. Butcher leave to serve notice of motion.

LABOUR MOVEMENTS.

THE NORTHUMBRIAN MINERS. Mr. Burt, Mr. Fenwick, and several others have interviewed the Northumbrian Coal Owners' Association at Newcastle, urging the claims made by the miners' lodges in the county for an advance of wages. The employers made a friendly statement, producing an ascertainment for the quarter ending with February, showing a further decline of 9d. per ton, the pit-head, which, under the old sliding scale arrangement, would mean a reduction of wages of 7½ per cent. They were making no demand meanwhile for a lowering of wages, the better prices in March for uncontracted coal counterbalancing the decline.

THE WEST-END TAILORS. No satisfactory settlement has yet been arrived at with regard to the complaints as to evasion of the recognised "log" by certain large West-end and City firms. In fact, it is stated that the members of the executive, who came to London from headquarters at Manchester, do not sympathise to the extent that was anticipated with the grievances complained of by the branch of the union in London, and there seems to be a good deal of feeling about the matter, and at the apparent apathy of the associated society.

COOPERS AND CO-OPERATION. The advisability of co-operative production in this branch of industry is being actively discussed. Considerable dissatisfaction is felt with the Master Coopers' Association, especially in connection with the newly-issued price list. This, it is complained, has been made out entirely in favour of the masters, while the expense attending its preparation has fallen on the men.

A LIVING PROFIT WANTED. Under the auspices of the Newcastle and Bowdler's Union, the members of that body are agitating a view to rectifying what they consider their grievances; and meetings have been convened to be held in London during the ensuing week. Generally, complaint is made of the various difficulties under which the members of the trade labour, and in detail they refer to the question of discounts, wholesale charges, returns, agents, supplements, railway rates, &c. Great interest is manifested in the proceedings, and members of the trade are invited to take part in the movement which is expected will quickly extend from the metropolis to the various large provincial towns.

MINERS AND COAL PORTERS. One outcome of the visit of the executive of the London Federation to London is understood to be the adhesion of the London coal porters to the federation. The result will be that in the event of a strike in any district covered by the federation the coal porters here will refuse to discharge any coal coming thence, thus blocking the supply of coals at both ends.

THE BRICKLAYERS. The demands which, as previously stated in the People, are to be made on the employers by the Operative Bricklayers' Society, have now been fully formulated. They include a 9 hours' day, with 5 hours on Saturday during the summer months, and 8 hours, with 4 on Saturday for the winter, the minimum rate of wages to be 1s. per hour, an hour for breakfast, and an hour for dinner, a suitable place for meals to be provided by the employer. There are also provisions for overtime, walking time, &c. It is stated that the membership of the society has increased by 4,318, and its funds by £3,000 during the year.

MR. BALFOUR ON THE POLITICAL PROSPECT. Mr. Balfour was on the 1st inst. entertained at dinner at the Conservative Club. The Marquis of Abergavenny presided, and among those present were the Lord Chancellor, the Earl of Limerick, Lord Walter Gordon Lennox, and Sir J. Ferguson.

THE QUESTION OF POPULARITY. In the course of his speech, Mr. Balfour declared that the Unionists were the least popular of the two parties claiming the suffrages of the electors. He had never seen any calculation of the results of the next election which had done anything to convince him that the favour of the country accorded to them in 1886 would not be renewed. He did not, however, wish to pose as a rival of Gladstone in the matter of winning electioneering statistics before the event. Such attempts were apt to end in nothing but the confusion of the sanguine statistician himself.

In conclusion, Mr. Balfour pointed out that it was not simply promises made on platforms which ought, or would, gain the suffrages of the country; but that the evidence of practical policy, the conduct of the government, and whether they did or not he hoped the Unionists would never make themselves party to schemes which would end in disaster and ruin, be the phrases in which they were clothed ever so seductive. He believed the sober, critical, and sensible opinion of his countrymen would not be deceived.

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FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION.

ENGLAND V. SCOTLAND. The great match of the Association football season took place, when, at Iron Park, Glasgow, Scotland and Scotland met for the twenty-first time. While England was a balance of victors in engagements with Scotland at Rugby football, in Association cases, the success of England has been few and far between. Out of the twenty matches played, eleven have been won by England and only four by Scotland, the other five being drawn. But in the last few years, however, the Englishmen have nearly lost their own. True, it is that in this period Scotland had won four times and England only twice, but some of these results, it may be fairly said, have been won on the part of England, although they have scored sixteen goals and Scotland only five. In the last two years, however, the Englishmen have nearly lost their own. 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The Great Success from the Harvard Theatre.
Mr. Richard Edgar's Celebrated Comedy Company.
Starting Monday THE HOUSE OF THE ALHAMBRA.
Business Manager, Mr. Charles Bennett.

Tickets at all District and Metropolitan Railways
Stations. Book to St. James's Park Station, West Street, West
minster.

RANDY MILLS,
 Secretary
 18, 18th Street, N.W.

On Good Friday the train service will be as on Sundays. On Easter Monday certain trains will be cancelled, but the Transatlantic Express train will run as usual. See timetable.

(via the Tisbury & Great Eastern Company's Goods).
S. HOLLAND NEWTON, General Manager.
Broad-street Station, April, 1888.

he prisoners were each sentenced to five years penal servitude.

THE DYNAMITE DANGER.

CONCILIATION IN LABOUR DISPUTES.

The result of the meeting of representatives of trade unions, convened by the London Conciliation Board, which was held last Wednesday evening, is decidedly satisfactory. An unanimous resolution was passed, expressive of the confidence of the trade union delegates in the board.

FEMALE BANDITS.

The territorial police have succeeded in capturing a gang of female bandits, who are believed to be the perpetrators of a series of stage-coach robberies in the mountainous regions forming the eastern boundary of the territory around Boise. Half a dozen women have been taken into custody, who upon confession confessed to having committed several of the robberies. They declared that they were sisters, and that their father, who shelters in a valley in the Rocky Mountains, compelled them to become bandits. They were dressed up as men, and were armed with pistols, which are their sole means of communication. They were mining and mountainous

THE MELBOURNE INQUEST.
DRIVING AGAINST A WITNESS.

Mr. Oakes, who was a passenger on the Kaiser Wilhelm II. during the outward voyage in November last, was then examined. He said he had identified the remains as those of "Mrs. Williams." He had also recognised a canary and cage which formed part of the property which the deceased had on board the vessel.

WILLIAMS SEEMED VERY KIND AND AFFECTIONATE

to his wife during the voyage. He identified the prisoner as the man he had known as a husband of the deceased. He saw him again landing on the 6th of January, when he was at Burke-street, and he was glad to see her, as she was his wife. On his asking the prisoner where she was going, she replied that she had gone to Sydney on a visit to another fellow passenger named Watkins. The prisoner admitted that he had got a situation in India as the inspecting engineer. The last time he saw his wife was in Elizabeth-street, Melbourne, on the 11th of January, but they passed each other without speaking. He entertained no shadow of a doubt that the remains found at Windsor were those of Mrs. Williams, and he had worn the dress and apron which she had worn on board the ship. —Mr. Hirschfeld, who also made the outward voyage to Melbourne on board the Kaiser Wilhelm, was never called. He said he was perfectly sure

IN THE COMPANY OF A LADY, but he was unable to fix the date more precisely.—Mr. Webb, bookseller, deposed that he called at 57, Andrew-street, Windsor, on December 21st, and saw the prisoner, who said to him that he did not think he would stay there, as his sister was nervous owing to the cockroaches with which the house was overrun. Witnesses called again on the 26th of December, and had another view of the prisoner, but they could not find still under certain articles remaining in the house.—Mrs. Butler, a laundry-keeper, gave evidence as to the prisoner leaving orders that washing was to be called for at 57, Andrew-street; and another woman told her employ spoke to having called there for clothes and seen the prisoner. The clothing she received was chiefly female apparel.—Mr. Naughton, butcher, deposed that he slept at 26th of December, and that he was called at 26th of December, rapping the room in the house which was near to the scene of the murder. On the morning of the 26th or 27th, about day-break, he heard a violent knocking, similar to that which would be made by a plumber at work. It sounded as if some one were driving a hole through the wall, and continued for about three hours.—Mrs. C. Jeantette, Spectator, another neighbour, spoke of having seen the prisoner in the garden of No. 57, with

VERDICT OF WILFUL MURDER.
A Reuter telegram from Melbourne states that during the proceedings at the inquest on Thursday Deeming displayed the same effrontery and forced jocularity which have

REMOVED."

100

16

HARE LOADED AND TASTELSS.
 COMPOSED OF Soot, Peppery, Bitter Apple,
 & Dr. Cochin, and two other Drugs known
 to the Public.
 REGULARITY OR OBSTRUCTION
 can resist them.
 J. M. D. & Co. Sentives from observation
 METEOROLOGICAL-ROAD, NOTTING HILL,
 LONDON.
 ON ORDER OF ANY CEMETRY.
 Three, 7.500 1/2, or on receipt of stamped
 envelope.

A CLEAR COMPLEXION.
 Mr. Black spots, Sunburn, Freckles, and other skin blemishes, can be instantly removed by using Mrs. JAMES' **HAIR RESTORER**, made free of charge, by the chemist, in the direction of the hair, from the crown of the head to the chin that automatically makes the complexion, in the end, all (with directions) from observation, post free, on receipt of 15

JAMES, MR. Chalcotson-road, London, E.

HAIR DESTROYER.
 Mr's **DEPILATORY** instantly removes Superfluous Hairs from the Face, Neck, or Arms, injures not the Skin. Of Most Chemists, in all directions, can be sent, free from charge, free, for 15 stamps.

THE ALOFAS COMPANY'S
SAFE HERBAL REMEDIES.
PAS TINCTURE.—Sure Cure for Consumption, Bronchitis, Pleurisy, and all Throat and Chest Diseases.
PAS POWDER. Cures all Wasting Diseases, Night Sweats, Debility, Brain Fag, &c.
PAS PILLS for Indigestion, Constipation, and all Liver and Bowel Disorders.
PAS STOMACHIC Cures Flatulency, Heartburn, and all Kidney and Bladder Troubles.
PAS EMEROCATION.—A Balm to Athletes.
PAS FEMALE TINCTURE.

ALFAS HAIR OINTMENT for Chaps, Chis, Baldness, Cracks, Rough Skin, Ulcers, etc.

ALFAS RINGWORM OINTMENT—A Safe Cure

ALFAS OINTMENT FOR PILES.

ALFAS HAIR RESTORER—Wonderfully successful in cases of Weakness or Falling Out of the Hair, Baldness, etc. 25c. and 50c. per bottle.

Alfons Remedies, prices 1c. 1/2d., 2c. 1/2d., and 4c. 1/2d.
Free from all poisons and injurious ingredients. Sold by all druggists, or sent free from
ALFONS COMPANY, St. New Oxford-street, N. W. C.

Manchester Depot, 73a, Corporation-street.
Tested for "The Alfons Guide to Health and Descriptive List of Remedies."

FRY'S PURE
ASCARA CAPSULES
Are Invaluable in All Cases of
CONSTIPATION.
SUPERIOR TO PILLS Easy and Pleasant
to take
Recommended by the Medical Profession.
In 32. and 24. M. per Box, post free.

FRY'S PURE
D LIVER OIL CAPSULES.
Pure and Pleasant to take

**FRY'S PURE
STOR OIL CAPSULES.**
Easy and Pleasant to take.
1s. 6d. and 2s. 3d. per Box, post free.
direct from the Manufacturers on receipt of
Postal Order.
**O. FRY AND CO.,
10, CHANCERY-LANE, LONDON.**
THE GREAT AMERICAN

E GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY
▲ MARVELOUS PREPARATION
▲ MARVELOUS PREPARATION
R ALL OBSTRUCTIONS.
R ALL OBSTRUCTIONS.
 HIS RENOWNED MEDICINE is one of the most valuable and important discoveries of the twentieth century. Ordinary obstructions are not by it at once, but it is in the hands of the most skillful and experienced physicians. The marvelous effect this preparation is found, as it quickly succeeds where others only in BITTER DISAPPOINTMENT. It will save you time and money getting this preparation AT FIRST, it is undoubtedly
THE QUICKEST,
THE MOST GENUINE, AND
RELIABLE MEDICINE IN THE WORLD

READ WHAT THOSE WHO HAVE
TRIED IT SAY:
 —High-stress, Tugbridge Wells,
 —March 25th, 1960
 Dear Madam, —I am sure I can say for myself that it has done for
 me what you said about your medicine. I have been told that
 what NO MEDICINE DID BEFORE. Shall
 yours keep your address by me. —Yours sincerely,
 Mrs. H. J.
 —Flandere-road, Redford Park, Chislewick,
 —March 22nd, 1960
 Dear Madam Selbourne: —The second lot of medicine
 you sent me on Saturday has done all that was
 desired. I was beginning to think that I was
 never going to get any good from this medicine. I
 HAVE THINGS BEFORE —Always faithfully
 yours, —Mrs F. C. C.
 The above is only a SAMPLE OF HUNDREDS.

**MADAME SELBOURNE,
BONNELLE ROAD, BRISTOL,
ENGLAND.**

**IMPORTANT.—No communications are shown to
any one or published without permission**

**MADAME FRAIN'S, M.B.,
AMOUS FEMALE MIXTURE.**

The most Effective on Earth. For the most delicate
cases will not injure the most Delicate.
It is sold at—Strangers, de Medicis, perfumery
shops.—GENERAL INSTITUTION, 14, BUCKINGHAM-
GATE, SWITHORN CHURCH, LONDON, N.W. Send for
stamp envelope for price and particulars.

**MADAME FRAIN'S, M.B.,
AMOUS FEMALE MIXTURE.**

Dear Madam, I started taking this medicine on Monday, AND EVERYTHING CAME ALRIGHT ON MONDAY. I thought I would have a few days before I would feel any better, but I feel much better now. I remain, yours truly, Mrs. E. L.

"Horne Bay, Kent, March 19th, 1892."

Dear Madam, I feel my duty to return the little you so kindly sent me, and am sorry I did not do longer before I wrote to you, but I have not much time now. I am very much interested in your statement that I feel doubtful about your cure and Pills, but feel thankful that I have not had something serious at last in you, as I will do my best to recommend your WATER, SWEETENED PILLS, AGAIN thanking you very respectfully, Mrs. E. L.

"Totnesham Court-road, March 14th, 1892."

You that again have had the GUILT OF
 not being able to tell me the TRUTH
 and FILL. They are really a HOON to WOMAN-
 hood, and it is a great pity more do not know of
 them. I cannot say sufficient in the press, and
 what they have done for me in every way - Yours
 very sincerely,
 Mrs. F. W. W.

Forty-eight, Inverness, Scotland, March 18th, 1902.

Dear Madam, - I am pleased to say that I became
 more of a fortnight ago - Yours respectfully,
 Mrs. M. J. J.

"Avenue de la Grande-Armée, Paris,
 March 16th, 1902."

Dear Madam, - The Mediator and Filler present
 in good order but, under the circumstances, it has
 been more than barely that the ONE BOTTLE OF
 THE TWO IS THE ONLY ONE THAT I CAN
 RECOMMEND NATURALLY. I feel so very thankful,
 should never be WITHOUT YOUR REMEDIAL
 goods graciously,
 Mrs. Q. Q.

NAME OF THE ABOVE IF NOT LISTED. I CAN ALSO GIVE
 INFORMATION ON OTHERS. - MADAME TALLON. M.D.

